

B1
agents used in the examples are the sodium salts of N-methylaminoethanesulfonic acid. The reaction product is then dispersed in water. A similar process is described in EP 0 012 348, where the blocked hydrophilicized polyisocyanates are not only self-dispersible, but also promote the dispersion of hydrophobic film-forming resins. In the case of these processes, however, which are not used industrially, the linking of the compound having a (potentially) hydrophilic group takes place, because of the partial blocking beforehand, at low NCO contents, which firstly requires an uneconomically long reaction time and secondly has the consequence either that not all of the free NCO groups are hydrophilically linked or, in the case of excess hydrophilicizing agent, that unreacted hydrophilicizing agent remains in the polyisocyanate dispersion.--

Please replace the paragraph on page 26, lines 9-20 6 as follows:

--Example I

(1.1 Preparing hydrophilic polyisocyanate

B2
A 741 g amount of IPDI isocyanurate (VESTANAT^(R)T1890 from Huels AG) and 222 g of IPDI (VESTANAT^(R)IPDI from Huels AG) are dissolved with stirring in 500 g of acetone. A 22.0 g amount of a 10% strength solution of dibutyltin dilaurate in acetone, as catalyst, and 134 g of pulverized dimethylolpropionic acid are added with stirring and the mixture is heated to about 60°C so that it boils at reflux. It is stirred until all the dimethylolpropionic acid has dissolved and the NCO content of the solution (determined in accordance with DIN 53185) has fallen to 7.8-8.0%, which takes 6-8 hours.--
